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ELECTRICAL WIRING AND EQUIPMENT

APPLICATION

This inspection applies to all vehicles.

PROCEDURE AND STANDARDS

Check

- All visible wiring for condition, position and security.
- Battery for condition and security. If the battery is only held by the cables and by a lip on the carrier this cannot be considered to be secure.
- Switches controlling all obligatory lights.
- Where it is not possible to inspect batteries for condition and leaks, every effort should be made to inspect the area where the batteries are installed to confirm there are no signs of leakage.
- When checking the condition and security of the wiring, care needs to be taken when inspecting the high voltage systems of Hybrid Electric Vehicles and Electric Vehicles. These high voltage wires are colour coded orange.

REASONS FOR FAILURE

		Deficiency Category
1.	Wiring:	
a.	chafing, damaged or deteriorated insulation.	MINOR
b.	chafed, damaged or deteriorated insulation and likely to cause a short circuit fault.	MAJOR

c.	chafed, damaged or deteriorated insulation with obvious risk of fire.	DANGEROUS
d.	not adequately secured.	MINOR
e.	not adequately secured with fixings touching sharp edges and connectors likely to be disconnected.	MAJOR
f.	not adequately secured and wiring likely to touch hot or rotating parts or the ground.	DANGEROUS

2. Battery:

a.	and/or carrier insecure.	MINOR
b.	and/or carrier insecure and likely to become displaced or cause a short circuit.	MAJOR
c.	case leaking.	MAJOR
d.	switch or fuse defective.	MAJOR

3. A trailer electrical socket:

a.	insecure.	MINOR
b.	insecure and likely to become detached.	MAJOR
c.	damaged or deteriorated.	MINOR
d.	damaged or deteriorated to the extent that the connecting lead cannot be securely connected.	MAJOR

4. A power train:

a.	insecure.	MAJOR
b.	presents a risk of fire or injury.	DANGEROUS

5. Television receiver visible to the driver whilst driving. MAJOR